L'Année Psychologique, publiée par ALFRED BINET. Dixième Année. Masson et Cie., Paris, 1904. pp. 680. 15 francs.

This tenth volume of the Année contains a happy innovation, namely, a collection of annual reviews, quite detailed and critical, upon the following special topics: the physiology of the nervous system, its histology, its mental pathology, normal and abnormal pedagogy, normal and criminal anthropology, philosophy, sociology, etc. Among the subjects treated are a psychological portrait of Paul Hervieu, the dramatic author; a curious study of control under the revelations of graphology; an analysis of a curious case of mental disease; an interesting experimentation on the maternal instincts of the spider.

Travail et Plasir, par CH. FÉRÉ. Felix Alcan, Paris, 1904. pp. 476.

Die Konvergenz der Organismen, von HERMANN FRIEDMANN. Gebrüder Paetel, Berlin, 1904. pp. 242.

"Many doctrines, but one truth," is the motto of this attempt to substitute an empirical theory for that of descent. The author discusses ovogenesis, the relations between comparative anatomy and biontotechnik, physiological chemistry, paleontology, development history, the theory of specific inheritance, the principles of homology and analogy, and finally brings these together into a principle of direct convergence. This he illustrates in copious ways, not only in form, but in language, writing, and comparative ethology as well as morphology. In the last chapters he describes the primitive history of mammals, especially man, specific life intensity, and the idea of species as a doctrine of rational organization.

Where Did Life Begin. A Monograph. By GILBERT HILTON SCRIBNER. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1903. New Ed. pp. 75.

This monograph was first published in 1883, and the author's conclusions are apparently approved by Professors Wortman and Wieland, of Yale, and it would seem, too, by Professor Asa Gray. The earth cooled down from a molten state slowly, and the poles would therefore first reach a temperature sufficiently cool to permit life. This might occur here when it would have been impossible near the equator. The polar zones led the advance in cooling and have had in turn all the temperatures and climates necessary to maintain both vegetal and animal life. If the first isothermal belt including the highest heat degree in which any life is possible moved southward a mile every thousand years it would take six million years for it to travel from the pole to the equator. The poles cooled first because they had less heat from the sun. Thus, animals and plants slowly migrated southward. This accounts for the fact that a long list of animals are found in the eastern and western hemispheres north of the equator which are closely allied to each other. No indigenous theory will account for this. Moreover, mountains and river beds run predominantly north or south. The traces of this great migration in the southern hemisphere are less conspicuous because of the configuration of the land.

Wahres und Falsches an Darwins Lehre, von AUGUST PAULY. Ernst Reinhardt, München, 1902. pp. 18.

Ants and Some Other Insects, by AUGUST FOREL. Tr. by William Norton Wheeler. (Religion of Science Library, No. 56.) Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, 1904. pp. 49.

Biographic Clinics, by GEORGE M. GOULD. Vol. II. P. Blakiston's Sons & Co., Philadelphia, 1904. pp. 392.

In this second volume the author takes up the problem of the origin